Contents

Water Supply and Use

The primary feature of this hydrologic system is Utah Lake. It receives flows from nearly all streams in the basin and from tributary groundwater.

5.1 Introduction

Most of the water used in the basin is for agricultural, municipal and industrial purposes. It comes from groundwater, Utah Lake and its tributaries, Deer Creek, Jordanelle, Strawberry, Mona, and other upstream reservoirs. Figure 5-1 shows the major rivers, streams and water impoundments. Figure 5-2 shows the quantity of flows into, through and out of the Utah Lake Basin.

5.2 Background

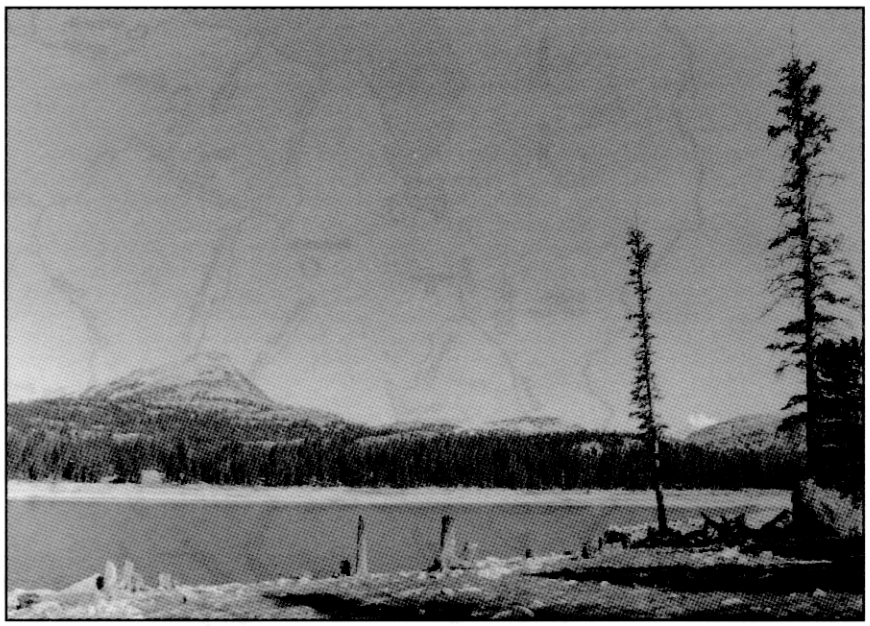
Population growth and development of the basin's natural resources have brought a dramatic increase in water demand. Professional staffs of irrigation companies, cities, water conservancy districts and metropolitan water districts are meeting this demand. Federal agencies have played a prominent role in constructing Strawberry, Deer Creek and Jordanelle reservoirs and conveyance facilities to import water from the Weber and Uinta basins. As the Central Utah Project moves to completion, the basin's surface water supply will soon be fully developed. Maintenance and expansion of groundwater delivery systems will mark the next phase of water supply history. Conservation and water education will also be essential elements in meeting needs of the next generations.

5.3 Water Supply

The developed water delivery systems range from simple to complex. Major aqueducts and large storage reservoirs enhance most irrigation and municipal systems. Small systems are also operating, consisting of a spring, a well or earthen ditches.

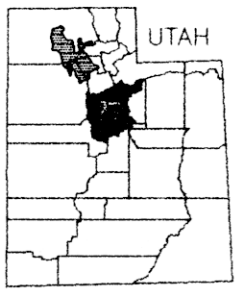
5.3.1 Surface Supply

Utah Lake became a storage reservoir in 1872 when a low dam was placed across the lake's outlet to the Jordan River. Water released from Utah Lake to the Jordan River is diverted mostly for irrigation and other uses in northern Utah County and Salt Lake County. At compromise level, Utah Lake can store approximately 870,000 acre-feet of water. Compromise level is the lake surface elevation (4,489.045 feet) at which gates releasing water to the Jordan River must be fully opened. About 710,000 acre-feet of water can be considered active capacity since it is within a 12-foot draw down below compromise, and 160,000 acre-feet is inactive. The first 125,000 acre-feet of active storage is called primary storage. The balance is called system storage.



Washington Lake

Provo River is the largest tributary to Utah Lake. In the upper Provo drainage, the Ontario Tunnel was

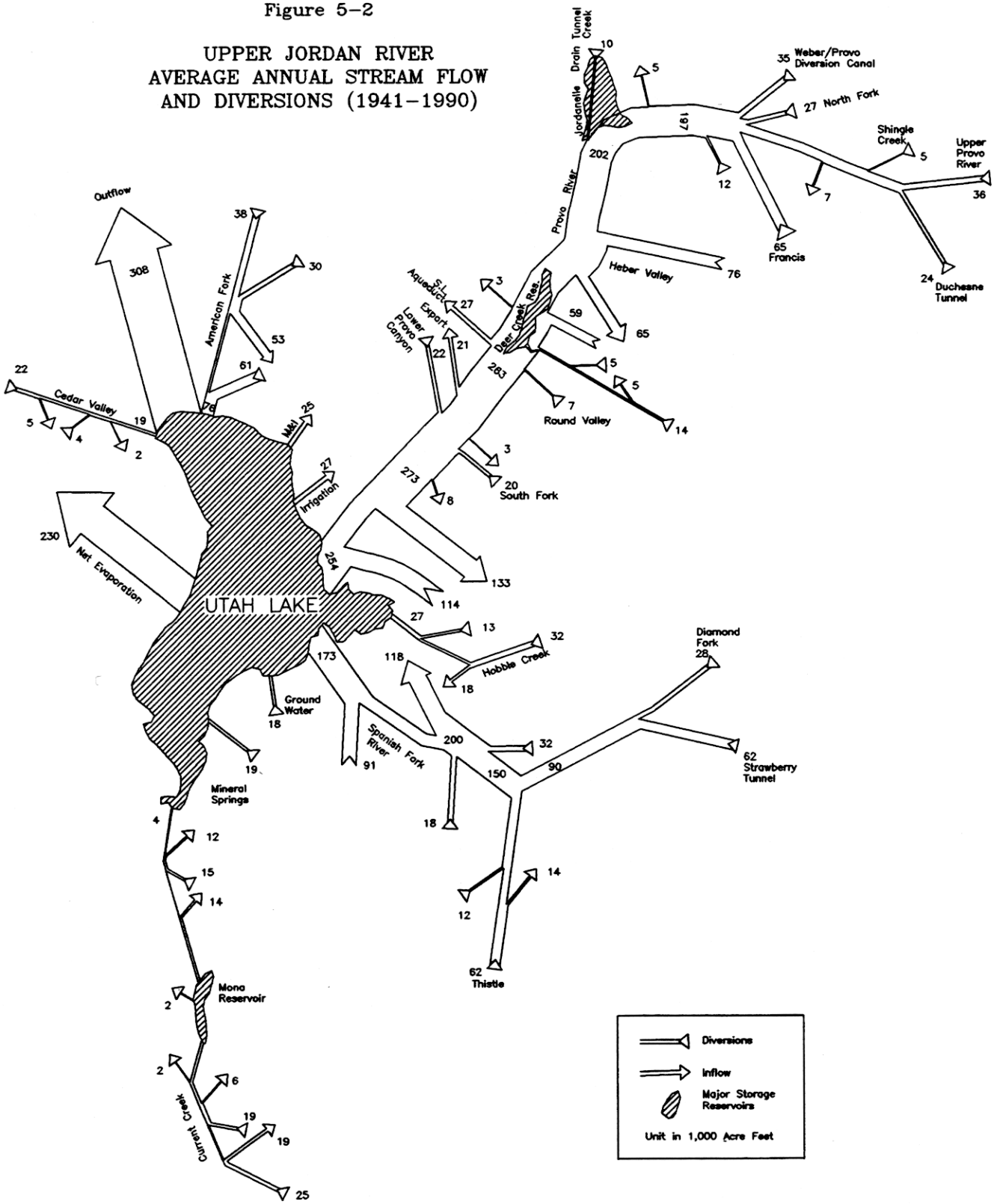


Basin Location

Figure 5–1
MAJOR RIVERS, STREAMS
AND IMPOUNDMENTS
Utah Lake Basin

Figure 5-2

UPPER JORDAN RIVER
AVERAGE ANNUAL STREAM FLOW
AND DIVERSIONS (1941-1990)



constructed in 1891 for draining the lower levels of the Ontario, Daly, West and Silver King mines. These mines are near Park City in the Weber River drainage. The tunnel drains water from the lower levels of the mines in a southeasterly direction, crosses the divide between the Provo and Weber River basins and discharges on the Provo side some two miles below the summit. Throughout the greater part of its length of four miles, the tunnel also receives water from underground sources. Consequently, the volume discharged at its mouth is more than the amount drained from the mines. The mean annual flow from this tunnel is about 10,000 acre-feet.

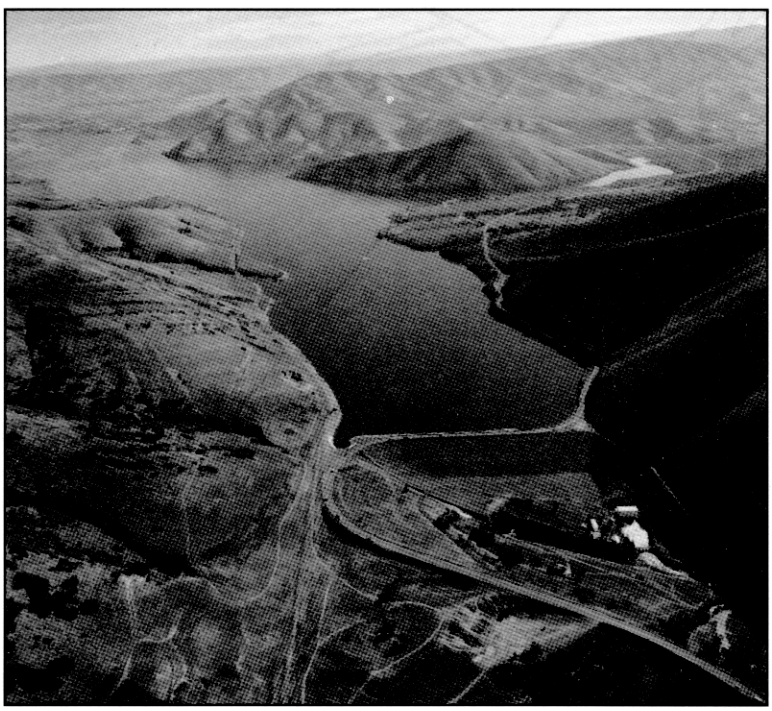
Fifteen lakes are clustered at the headwaters of the Provo River near the crest of the Uinta Mountains. North Fork, the only large tributary that enters this river from the north, also heads in a group of small lakes near the crest of the range. Soapstone Creek, South Fork and Little South Fork drain a part of the Rhodes Plateau which separates the drainage of the Provo River from the Duchesne River. These tributaries enter the Provo River above the gaging station near Woodland. No perennial tributaries exist between the gaging station and Hailstone. Ross Creek enters the Jordanelle Reservoir at the former site of Keetly and is intermittent upstream from the mouth of the Ontario No. 2 Drain Tunnel.

The 15 small lakes at the head of the main stem of the Provo River, and at the head of North Fork, have been fitted with dams and outlet works and function as storage reservoirs. The combined regulated capacity of these reservoirs is about 14,200 acre-feet. They were constructed around 1910 by the Provo Reservoir Water Users Company, Provo City, and upper basin irrigation companies located in the Francis and Heber Valley areas. Though each reservoir is separately owned, the group is operated as a unit. Storage of 4,200 acre-feet belongs to the Provo Reservoir Water Users Company. The company is stabilizing 12 of these lakes with funding from Section 308 of the Central Utah Project Completion Act, and they will be used for recreation, fish and wildlife purposes. Storage previously provided in those reservoirs is now available in Jordanelle. The remaining three lakes, Trial, Washington and Lost, have undergone major rehabilitation and will continue storing water for irrigation and CUP purposes.

Main (Round Valley) Creek and its south branch, Little Hobble Creek, drain Round Valley and the surrounding mountains. Main Creek discharges into Deer Creek Reservoir.

In addition, several small reservoirs regulate the discharge of the Lake Creek-Center Creek drainage. The storage capacity of these small reservoirs is not reported.

The average discharge (1953-67) of the Provo River above Deer Creek Dam is 256,000 acre-feet. Of this amount, about 200,000 acre-feet originates within the drainage basin. About 56,000 acre-feet of this water is imported from other basins.



Deer Creek Reservoir

Deer Creek reservoir, the second largest major reservoir in the basin, is the main feature of the Provo River Project. It is located in Provo Canyon, west of Heber Valley. The reservoir has an active capacity of 152,560 acre-feet and stores water imported from the Weber and Duchesne rivers as well as the Provo River. Power production, irrigation, and municipal are the primary uses of reservoir water. Previously constructed canals and the enlarged Provo Reservoir Canal distributes the irrigation water.

The Salt Lake Aqueduct takes water from Provo River to Salt Lake City through the Traverse Mountains. It is also part of the Provo River Project. It begins at Deer Creek Dam, runs along the north side of Provo

Canyon, then along the northeast side of Utah Valley. It ends at a treated water reservoir at 3500 South in Salt Lake City. Water can be treated along the way at one of four treatment plants. The Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City operates and maintains the aqueduct which went into operation in 1952. It presently conveys 27,000 acre-feet of water, and has the potential for 61,700 acre-feet of municipal and industrial water to Salt Lake County. The Salt Lake Aqueduct also serves areas in north Utah County when space is available.

In Utah Valley, most surface water supplies are produced in mountains on the valley's east side. Table 5-1 shows average annual stream flows produced by basin sources. The second largest major stream is the Spanish Fork River, with its tributaries Diamond Fork and Thistle Creek. Other significant streams in Utah County are Dry Creek, American Fork River and Hobble Creek. Currant Creek and Salt Creek are the major streams in Juab County. Currant Creek originates in Juab County and flows into Utah County. Other small streams, many of which are ephemeral, drain the western face of the Wasatch Range and other mountainous areas. Developed supplies in the Utah Lake Basin are 790,300 acre-feet per year, which includes the Provo River outflow from Wasatch County. Table 5-2 shows presently developed surface and groundwater supplies by county. Under the CUPCA, an additional 101,900 acre-feet of water will be supplied to the Utah Lake Basin from the enlarged Strawberry Reservoir in the Uinta Basin. The water will be delivered for irrigation use in southern Utah and eastern Juab counties, and for municipal and industrial use in southern Utah County. Water will also be delivered to Utah Lake for northern Utah and Salt Lake counties in exchange for water retained in Jordanelle Reservoir. Delivery of water in the Utah Lake Basin will be managed to provide minimum flows in Diamond Fork Creek and the Spanish Fork River to enhance fish and riparian habitat. This water comes to the Utah Lake Basin by transbasin diversion from Strawberry Reservoir. Several smaller reservoirs are part of this water supply system. See Section 6 for specific data.

5.3.2 Groundwater Supplies

Most of the groundwater in the basin originates in the mountains. See Section 19 for a more detailed explanation of groundwater conditions.

5.4 Water Use

About 61,700 acre-feet of municipal water from Deer Creek Reservoir may be exported annually to Salt Lake City by the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City (MWD). The MWD will receive 20,000 acre-feet of Central Utah Project water from Jordanelle Reservoir. The Salt Lake County Water Conservancy District will receive 50,000 acre-feet from the CUP.

Jordanelle Reservoir in Wasatch County was completed in 1993 and filled in 1996 with active capacity of 314,000 acre-feet. With this reservoir in operation, some additional consumptive use is taking place in the upper Provo River Basin. About 15,100 acre-feet of supplemental irrigation water will be provided annually to irrigators in the Francis, Daniels and Heber areas as follows: Francis, 3,000; Daniels, 2,900; Wasatch County, 9,200. Irrigators have experienced shortages ranging from three to 51 percent, averaging about 17,000 acre-feet annually usually in July and August. Supplemental water provided by Jordanelle Reservoir helps alleviate these shortages.

Jordanelle Reservoir also provides 2,400 acre-feet per year of municipal water annually for Wasatch County. Jordanelle will provide about 70,000 acre-feet yearly for municipal uses in Salt Lake County and 20,000 acre-feet in north Utah County. This water is diverted from the Provo River at the Olmsted diversion to the Jordan and Alpine aqueducts. Annual evaporation from Jordanelle Reservoir is about 4,900 acre-feet.

When the Bonneville Unit of the CUP is fully operational, additional water from Strawberry Reservoir will flow to southern Utah and eastern Juab counties. The CUWCD has purchased Utah Lake water rights equivalent to approximately 25,000 acre-feet of primary and 57,000 acre-feet of secondary water rights.

Historically, these rights have yielded an average annual water supply of approximately 50,200 acre-feet. Water associated with the acquired water rights would remain in Utah Lake and be used to offset the decreased inflow to the lake under Bonneville Unit operation. In east Juab County, 12,525 acres of presently irrigated land and 10,835 acres of non-irrigated land are eligible for project water. In south Utah County, 50,320 acres of irrigated land may receive supplemental water along with 1,890 acres near Elberta. Approximately 17,920 acres of irrigated land in Heber Valley and 4,820 acres in the Francis area of Summit County may receive project water. Municipalities in southern Utah County may petition for 11,200 acre-feet of municipal and industrial water annually from the increased imports of

Table 5-1
AVERAGE ANNUAL STREAM FLOWS AT GAGING STATIONS

Gage No.		Years	Acre-feet
10146400	Currant Creek near Mona	1978-93	21,713
10147000	Summit Creek near Santaquin	1911-66	9,003
10147500	Peteetneet Creek near Payson	1948-62	9,167
10148400	Nebo Creek near Thistle	1964-74	10,091
10150500	Spanish Fork at Castilla	1919-93	163,053
10149500	Diamond Fork near Thistle	1954-93	76,954
10152500	Hobble Creek near Springville	1909-74	31,244
10152900	Maple Creek near Mapleton	1965-73	1,510
10155100	Provo River below Jordanelle	1992-93	60,726
10155500	Provo River near Charleston	1939-93	127,081
10159500	Provo River below Deer Creek	1953-93	251,387
10154500	Weber-Provo Canal near Woodland	1943-93	37,100
10153800	North Fork Provo River near Kamas	1963-73	9,620
10154000	Shingle Creek near Kamas	1963-93	26,641
10156000	Snake Creek near Charleston	1939-50	30,623
10158500	Main Creek near Wallsburg	1939-50	9,615
10160000	Deer Creek near Wildwood	1939-50	26,641
10161500	South Fork Provo River at Vivian Park	1912-62	9,620
10164500	American Fork above Power Plant	1928-89	40,863
10165500	Dry Creek near Alpine	1948-55	5,426
10166000	Fort Creek near Alpine	1948-55	6,073
10166430	West Canyon Creek near Cedar Fort	1965-93	2,204
10167000	Jordan River at Narrows	1936-91	310,000
10145500	Salt Creek near Nephi	1951-81	18,756
09272500	Duchesne Tunnel near Kamas	1953-69	31,123
09282000	Strawberry Tunnel near Thistle	1922-68	61,523

Source: USGS Daily Values by Earthinfo Inc. Westone-1994

Table 5-2
PRESENTLY DEVELOPED WATER SUPPLIES

Source	Juab	Summit	Utah (ac-ft/yr)	Wasatch	Total
Groundwater	25,290	1,830	263,105	8,340	298,560
Surface Water	20,840	13,600	386,130	71,170	491,740
TOTAL	46,130	15,430	649,235	79,510	790,300

Strawberry Reservoir water. In addition, imported Strawberry Reservoir water and purchased Utah Lake water will replace a portion of what is diverted from the Provo River for municipal and industrial use in Salt Lake, Utah and Wasatch counties. Increased diversions to the Jordan and Alpine aqueducts will reduce flow to the Olmsted hydroelectric plant, making its operation infeasible by about the year 2016.

5.4.1 Agricultural Water Use

The largest consumptive use of surface water is for irrigation. Annual diversions have averaged about 453,700 acre-feet, of which over half becomes part of surface or subsurface return flow. Approximately 166,400 acres of crops receive irrigation water from basin wells, streams and reservoirs. Table 5-3 summarizes irrigation water use. Section 10 provides more detail.

Table 5-3
IRRIGATION WATER USE (1988)

County	Area (acres)	Diversions[1] (acre-feet)
Juab	18,510	42,000
Sanpete	2,920	9,100
Summit	2,910	7,400
Utah	120,590	333,200
Wasatch	21,470	62,000
Total	166,400	453,700

[1] Some diversions consist of return flows from other diversions

5.4.2 Municipal and Industrial Water Use

Municipal and industrial culinary water diversions average about 141,345 acre-feet per year. This category of use includes water used in homes, businesses and industry. It also includes culinary water used to irrigate lawns and gardens, golf courses, parks, school yards and other outdoor areas. Table 5-4 shows the 1995 usage.

5.4.3 Secondary Water Use

People also use water from secondary systems to irrigate lawns and gardens, parks, cemeteries and golf courses. These systems use untreated water and may be owned and operated by municipalities, irrigation companies, special service districts and others. Lehi, Lindon, Payson and Nephi currently have pressurized secondary systems. Most other cities have ditch systems serving some or all of their residents. Some have pressurized irrigation only on specific areas such as golf courses or large parks. Estimated diversions for 1995 are shown in Table 5-5.

5.4.4 Water Use in Wet/Open Water Areas

Wetlands occur around Utah Lake, along rivers, and near other streams, springs, bogs, wet meadows, lakes, and ponds. Riparian lands display a great diversity of vegetation and wildlife species. These areas account for about 7.3 percent of the total land area. Table 5-6 shows water used by wet/open areas. Water use (depletions) from these wet/open water areas in Utah Lake Basin is about 256,700 acre-feet per year. Net evaporation from Utah Lake is about 230,000 acre-feet per year.

5.4.5 Minimum Instream Flow Requirements

Instream flows are primarily non-consumptive and contribute to the ecology and quality of life. Figure 5-3 shows instream flow requirements for the Utah Lake Basin.

Provo River - Section 303 of the CUPCA requires instream flows in the Provo River be supplied with water from the Bonneville Unit of the CUP according to the Deer Creek Reservoir/Jordanelle Reservoir Operating Agreement. Bonneville Unit water may be released from either Deer Creek Reservoir or Jordanelle

Figure 5-3
INSTREAM FLOW REQUIREMENTS
Utah Lake Basin

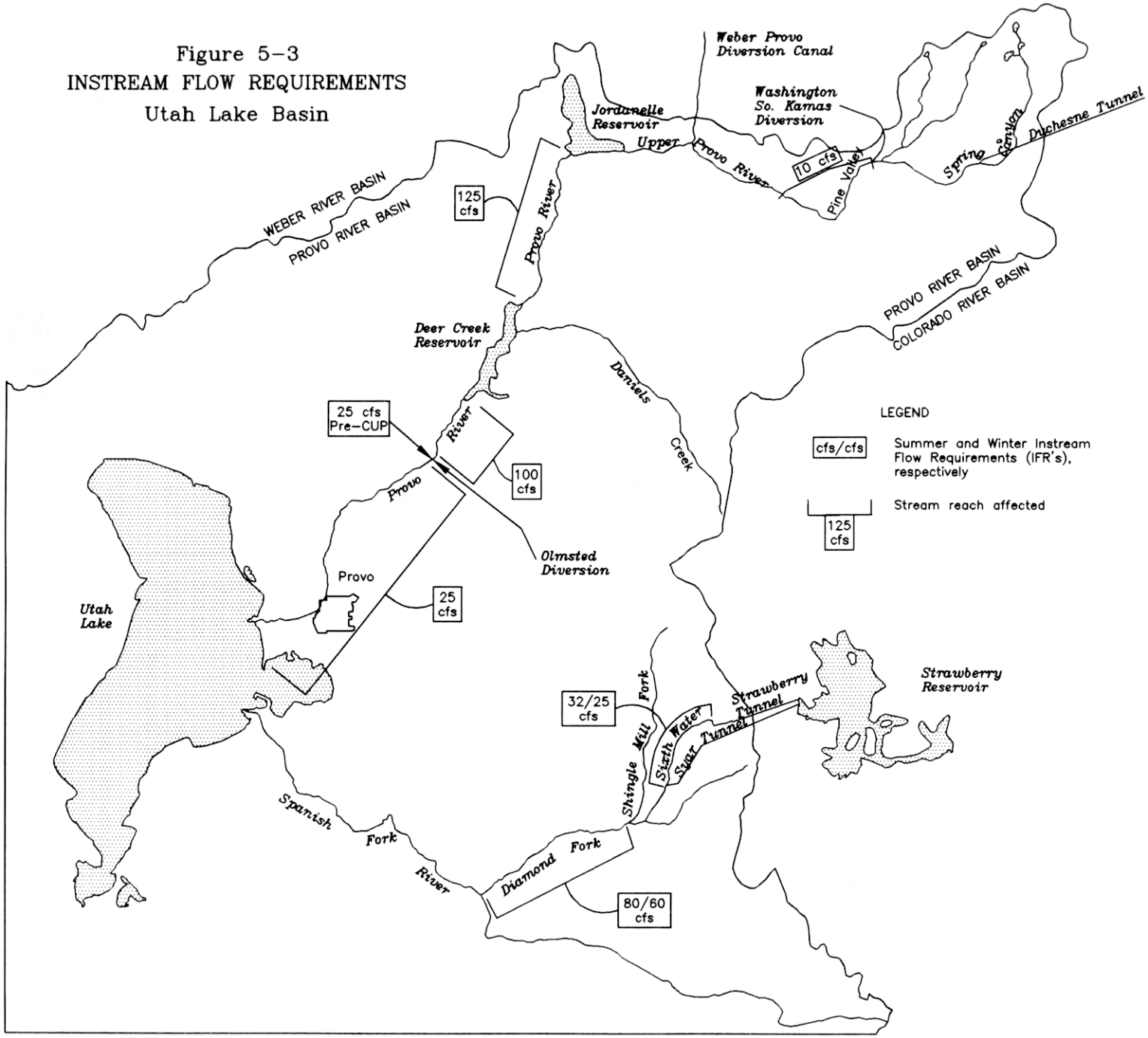


Table 5-4
1995 MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL CULINARY WATER USE

Description	County				
	Juab	Summit	Utah	Wasatch	Total
	(acre-feet)				
Residential					
Public Community Systems	855	350	62,925	2,130	66,260
Public Non-Community Systems	0	5	75	5	85
Private Domestic Systems	15	25	20,400	100	20,540
Total	870	380	83,400	2,235	86,885
Commercial/Institutional					
Public Community Systems	455	0	25,690	465	26,610
Public Non-Community Systems	5	5	100	40	150
Total	460	5	25,790	505	26,760
Industrial					
Public Community Systems	205	0	20,920	60	21,185
Self-Supplied Industries	435	0	6,080	0	6,515
Total	640	0	27,000	60	27,700
Total Municipal and Industrial Use	1,970	385	136,190	2,800	141,345

Table 5-5
1995 ESTIMATED MUNICIPAL SECONDARY WATER USE[a]

County	Diversions (acre-feet)
Juab	550
Summit	0
Utah	3,200
Wasatch	1,350
Total	5,100

a Does not include industrial use.

Table 5-6
WET/OPEN AREA WATER USE

County	Depletions (acre-feet)
Juab	4,360
Sanpete	440
Summit	0
Utah	239,400
Wasatch	12,500
Total	256,700

Source: Water Budget Report of the Upper Jordan River Study Area (Utah Lake Basin), Unpublished.

Reservoir to meet the following instream flow requirements. Flow is measured in cubic feet per second or cfs.

- 125 cfs from Jordanelle Reservoir to Deer Creek Reservoir,
- 100 cfs from Deer Creek Reservoir to Olmsted Diversion, and
- 25 cfs from Olmsted Diversion to Utah Lake. This increases to 75 cfs when the district has acquired sufficient water rights in the Provo River Drainage.

The 25 cfs from Olmsted Diversion to Utah Lake is required in the final Environmental Impact Statement for the M&I system. These amounts will be supplied from the Bonneville Unit of the CUP. Since the instream flow requirements are primarily non-consumptive uses, part of these releases can be used to meet other water demands.

Diamond Fork Creek/Spanish Fork River - The CUPCA also mandates certain flow requirements in Diamond Fork Creek and its tributaries. Upon completion of facilities to permit re-diversion of water from Diamond Fork Creek, the following flows are required. In Sixth Water Creek, minimum required flows are 32 cfs May through October and 25 cfs November through April. Minimum instream flow requirements in Diamond Fork Creek are 80 cfs May through September and 60 cfs October through April. Current proposed uses of Strawberry Reservoir and CUP water provides an average annual delivery of 21,300 acre-feet to Utah Lake through the Spanish Fork River. About 17,000 acre-feet is required to maintain instream flows in Diamond Fork Creek and Sixth Water Creek.

Excess Flows in Provo River - With the introduction of additional water to the Provo River, there is an accompanying concern for excess flows during late summer and early fall. These higher flows will occur on the Provo River between Deer Creek Reservoir and the Olmsted diversion under full delivery of Bonneville Unit water. The CUPCA authorized additional study of this concern, and $500,000 has been earmarked for study of mitigation measures. No studies of excess flows above Jordanelle Reservoir are required.

5.4.6 Other Use

A major non-consumptive use of water in the Utah Lake Basin is recreation. State parks are at Utah Lake, Deer Creek Reservoir and Jordanelle Reservoir. Boating, waterskiing, fishing and camping opportunities draw thousands of visitors. This aspect of water use is explained in detail in Section 15. Hydroelectric power generation also uses basin water. Fifteen hydroelectric power plants with installed capacity of about 22 megawatts turn falling water into energy. Section 18 provides additional information on hydropower.

5.5 Interbasin Diversions

Water is imported to the Utah Lake Basin from the Weber and Uinta basins. Water is exported from this basin north to the Jordan River Basin, i.e., Salt Lake County.

5.5.1 Imports

Two canals divert water from the Strawberry River drainage to Daniels Creek. Each canal has two points of diversion. The Strawberry River Canal and Willow Creek Canal were commingled in 1954 to form a single canal entering Daniels Creek. And the Upper and Lower Hobble Creek canals were also combined to form one canal. Water diverted to canals is distributed by the Daniels Creek Irrigation Company in Heber Valley, but it will end when the Wasatch County Water Efficiency Project and Daniel Replacement Project are completed.

The Strawberry Valley Project, operated by the Strawberry Water Users Association and which diverts water from the Uinta Basin into the Bonneville Basin, is one of the earliest federal reclamation developments. Water was collected in the 270,000 acre-foot active capacity Strawberry Reservoir formed by a dam on the Strawberry River, a tributary of the Duchesne River. Figure 5-4 shows major import facilities. Feeder canals brought additional water to the reservoir from Indian and Currant creeks. The Strawberry Tunnel, which is 3.7 miles long, extends from Strawberry Reservoir to Sixth Water Creek. Sixth Water Creek is tributary to Diamond Fork which empties into the Spanish Fork River. Historically, 62,000 acre-feet of water has been delivered annually through the Strawberry Tunnel to the Spanish Fork River for irrigation purposes, primarily in southern Utah Valley. A small amount of the stored water is also conveyed to Goshen Valley. Two small hydroelectric power plants are just below the project's point of diversion from the Spanish Fork River. The initial Weber-Provo Diversion canal, with a capacity of 210 cfs, was constructed in 1928-31 as one feature of the Weber River Project. Water diversions for the 1932 to 1942 period ranged from a low of 2,500 acre-feet to a

Figure 5–4

INTERBASIN DIVERSIONS
Utah Lake Basin

Source: Pg E5–2 Draft feasibility study of direct delivery of Colorado River Basin Water to the Provo River Basin

high of 17,300 acre-feet and averaged 9,900 acre-feet. The Weber-Provo Diversion Canal was enlarged after 1942 to 1,000 cfs under the Provo River Project. The canal diverts water from the Weber River near Oakley, transports it nine miles southward through Kamas Valley, and delivers it to the Provo River near Francis, upstream of the Jordanelle Reservoir. Water is diverted under an existing water right appropriated to the Provo River Water Users Association. This water right allows for a maximum annual diversion from the Weber River and Beaver Creek of 136,500 acre-feet for storage in Deer Creek Reservoir. An additional water right allows for diversion of up to 37,200 acre-feet from the Weber River Basin for storage in Utah Lake in years when Deer Creek Reservoir is full and capacity is available in Utah Lake. Between 1943 and 1993, a 51- year period, the enlarged canal water diversions have ranged from a low of 5,294 acre-feet to a high of 88,440 acre-feet, averaging 35,000 acre-feet.

The Duchesne Tunnel, also part of the Provo River Project, diverts water from the North Fork of the Duchesne River, a tributary of the Green and Colorado Rivers. The tunnel intake is 21 miles east of Woodland. This tunnel, located under a spur of the Uinta Mountains, has a capacity of 600 cfs, is six miles long and discharges into the main stem of the Provo River upstream from Woodland. Completed in 1953, the tunnel began delivering water for the 1954 irrigation season. Flow is dependent upon rights to surplus water for its diversions, because it has a 1936 water right and there are many prior rights on the Duchesne River. At the North Fork Duchesne River diversion, more than 70 percent of annual flow occurs during May and June. Water diversions have ranged from 0 to 57,750 acre-feet, averaging about 24,000 acre-feet annually.

When the CUP Bonneville Unit fully operates, annual imports from Strawberry Reservoir will increase by 101,900 acre-feet. Communities in south Utah County anticipate using 11,200 acre-feet for municipal use and 27,700 acre-feet for irrigation. East Juab County will receive 36,300 acre-feet for irrigation and, 4,400 acre-feet is planned for delivery to Mona Reservoir. Diamond Fork Creek will receive 21,300 acre-feet for instream flow needs and for exchange to Utah Lake. These numbers do not include return flows to Elberta and the area west of Mona Reservoir.

5.5.2 Exports and Outflow

Approximately 61,700 acre-feet of water will eventually be exported to the Metropolitan Water District of Salt Lake City from the Deer Creek Project. Utah Lake presently discharges 308,000 acre-feet at the Jordan River Narrows to the Jordan River Basin, including 140,000 for agricultural uses. The Welby-Jacob Exchange of Utah Lake water for higher quality Provo River water provides 29,400 acre-feet to Salt Lake County Water Conservancy District for treatment. But in drought years the amount is 17,500 acre-feet. The CUP Bonneville Unit in recent years delivered 20,000 acre-feet of municipal water to Salt Lake County. Eventually, the CUP may deliver up to 84,000 acre-feet to Salt Lake County during times of drought.

A small irrigation canal near Kamas diverts water from the Provo River drainage to the Weber River Basin. The amount of water exported is not known because there is no gaging station. Another small amount of water is imported from Fish Creek on the Price River system to Thistle Creek on the Spanish Fork River. The Indianola Irrigation Company can divert up to 3 cfs. Table 5-7 lists major imports and exports from the Utah Lake Basin. ✣ ✣

Table 5-7
INTERBASIN DIVERSIONS

Source Basin	Source/Stream	Conveyance	Receiving Stream/Facility	Operator	Flow Capacity (cfs)	Developed Supply (acre-feet)
Imports						
Uinta	Strawberry River	Strawberry/Willow Crk.Canal, Hobble Crk. Ditch	Daniels Creek	Daniels Irr. Co.	30/12	2,900[a]
Uinta	Strawberry River	Strawberry Tunnel	Sixth Water (Diamond Fork) Spanish Fork	Strawberry Water Users Assoc.	460	62,000
Uinta	Duchesne Tributaries	Strawberry Collection System	Diamond Fork	CUWCD	600	101,900[b]
Weber	Weber River	Weber-Provo Diversion Canal	Provo River	Provo River Water Users Assoc.	1,000	35,000
Uinta	Duchesne River (North Fork)	Duchesne Tunnel	Provo River	Provo River Water Users Assoc.	600	24,000
Total Imports						225,800
Exports/Outflow to SL County	Deer Creek Res.	Salt Lake Aqueduct	Salt Lake City MWD Treatment Plant	Salt Lake City MWD		61,700[b]
	Utah Lake	Jordan River	Jordan River			308,000
	Welby-Jacob Exchange	Provo Reservoir Canal	Jordan Treatment Plant	SL County WCD		29,000
	Central Utah Project	Jordan Aqueduct	Jordan Treatment Plant	SL County WCD		70,000[b]
	Provo River	Wash. and S. Kamas Irr. Canals	Beaver Creek	Wash. and S. Kamas Irr. Co's		NA
Total Exports/ Outflows						468,700

a Will end when CUP is completed.
b Total potential diversion when CUP is completed and demand requires.